

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

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TERMS.—The terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows:—For one year, in advance, \$5.00; for six months, \$3.00; for three months, \$1.50; for one month, \$0.50. If not paid in advance, the paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until the dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 25 cents the square, for the first week, and 15 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

MISCELLANY.

THE DOOM OF THE DAUPHINESS!

From the MS. Journal of an English Traveller.
We copy the following singular story from the Court Journal.

"A little more this way! look to the left. You see a pillar near the doorway, and a few paces from it a little bent emaciated old man—he's only the King's Confessor—the Cardinal Archbishop of Rheims* never mind him—but observe the lady to whom he is talking. She is now looking in this direction, so that you have a full view of her features. There," said my conductress, "stands the object of our search—that is the daughter of Louis XVI. Madame the Dauphiness."

"What a severe, morose, and yet anxious countenance!"

"Such was it not always: yet is it in this instance a sure index to the feelings of the wearer. She has not the slightest confidence in any one of the French nation. 'How can I,' she has more than once said to me, 'after all that I have witnessed in the person of my parents and endured in my own? I did once believe them loyal and attached—but the events of the hundred days dissipated that delusion forever?'—Years as I have been about her person, I have never seen her smile. And if she unbosoms her feelings more to me than to any other of her household, it is because I am an Englishwoman:—the self same principle that leads the duchess de Berri to prefer the Duc de Bordeaux being under the eye of my husband in her absence, because he's a Swiss. As to the Dauphiness, no human being but myself is aware of the full extent of her mental tortures. She lives in the constant anticipation of misfortune,—in the daily and unshaken expectation of bitter reverses. Not that she fears them—for there is a lion's heart within that attenuated frame—but that she may be prepared to meet them. She is, in fact, as the Corsican said of her, the only man in the family. Alas! the poor doomed Dauphiness!"

"Doomed?"

"Have you never heard the story? never heard of her allusion to it in reply to Louis XVIII.'s commendation of her bravery in haranguing the troops at Bordeaux during the eventful 'hundred days'?—and his questions as to what were her feelings when she placed her life in such imminent peril? 'Fear, Sire, had no part in them. I was not yet alone; and your Majesty will remember that I can die only in the month so fatal to others of my family!'—Why, where can you have been living that all this is new to you? Listen, *mon enfant*, and grow wiser."

"Among others who were ever welcome at Hartwell during the period the late monarch Louis XVIII. sojourned there, was the Baron de Rolle! Generous, amiable de Rolle! a gentler, kinder, nobler spirit was never encumbered with a prison house of clay! But each man has his weakness; and this was the Baron's: still cherishing the hope of returning to his beloved native country, he was an easy prey to every adventurer who pretended to possess a knowledge of 'coming events.' And many and bitter were the jests which his passion for augury engendered, and which his good temper endured. One day in particular, he came down to Hartwell brimfull of the fame of a Swedish astrologer, a Mr. Thorwaldsen. Whatever this man might in reality be, he was shrewdly suspected at the time of being a French spy; to which idea his subsequent flight lent considerable colour. There was much that was unaccountable in all his proceedings. He exercised his nominal profession with reluctance. He was indifferent to pecuniary reward. He was not angry if his predictions were disbelieved or his threats derided. But if you

* Formerly the Abbe de Latil. His Eminence was arrested at Vaugirard during the late convulsions, and dispossessed of the load of gold, plate, and jewels he was conveying away in his carriage. He has since arrived in England.

desired it, he would tell you of passages, scenes, or adventures in your life, to which you believed no one privy but yourself. He was introduced to the Baron, by Madame St. Maur; to whom he gave a proof, at all events, of his knowledge of the past, by recalling to her recollection a deed of hers in the French Revolution, to which her husband, (then dead) and herself were the sole parties.

The Baron had been surprised in a similar manner. He told him, (and as the event proved, *truly*)—that he should die in England, and somewhat suddenly; but he pained de Rolle still more severely by mentioning the name of a lady to whom he had in early life been attached, and detailing to him under what agonizing circumstances they had parted.

This extraordinary narrative procured for the astrologer a still more illustrious visitant. The Duchess d'Angouleme resolved to wait on him. In order to try his powers, real or imaginary, to the utmost, she was disguised in the dress of an English artisan; and remained through the whole interview veiled and silent. Her companion presented him with the date of the Duchess's birth, to the precise year, hour, and minute.

"Ah!" said he, after a pause of some length—"the tennis ball of fortune! A wife yet not a mother. Always near a throne, yet doomed never to ascend it. The daughter of kings—yet much more truly the daughter of misfortune. I see before you restoration to the country and palace of your fathers;—then an agonizing interval of flight and degradation. Again the banners of Royalty wave over you, and you advance a step nearer a crown. But all is finally overcast, in the gloom of deposition, flight, and exile. You will live to be alone. Your last determination will be that of closing your days in a convent—it will be frustrated by death. Dread the month of August; for it will be one to you of the most unlooked for mortification and vicissitude. Welcome that of January, for it will dismiss you, though by the hand of violence to your repose, and your reward!"

From the Augusta Chronicle and Advertiser.
Mr. Pemberton.

SIR:—As every thing at the present time relating to that extraordinary man, LAFAYETTE, must be interesting to your readers, more particularly when coupled with the name of PULASKI, I herewith send you a short extract from a French work, published in 1790, which is very little known in this country: wherein it seems that the great patriot PULASKI, was in his last moments, possessed of a truly prophetic spirit, in relation to some of the most important events that have agitated the whole of Europe, and I may say, the world.—The following, is given, by a Polish Officer, who was a constant companion of Pulaski, both in prosperity and adversity; and was his steadfast friend till death.—S.

PULASKI'S PROPHECY; In his last moments.

"It was in the Spring of 1776, that the insurgents of America, fearful of the tyranny of an Island which once boasted of its own liberties, resolved to redeem their violated rights by force of arms. 'My country hath lost her freedom, says Pulaski to me, one day; but, ah, let us still fight for that of a new people!' We pass into Spain, we embark on board of a vessel bound for Havannah, from whence we repair to Philadelphia. The Congress instantly presents us with commissions, and employs us in the army of Gen. Washington."

"Pulaski, consumed with a black melancholy, exposes his life like a man to whom life had become insupportable; is always to be found at the most dangerous post, and towards the end of the fourth campaign, is mortally wounded by my side. Being carried to his tent, I instantly repair thither to console him."

"I find that my end approaches," says he, addressing himself to me.—"Oh! it is but too true, that I shall never see my native country again!

Cruel, capricious destiny! Pulaski falls a martyr to American liberty, and the Poles still continue slaves!"

"My friend, my death would be indeed horrible, if a ray of hope did not remain to cheer me! Ah! I hope I do not deceive myself—No, I am not mistaken," adds he, in a firmer accent.

"A consoling Deity discloses, in my last thoughts, a futurity which approaches!"

"I behold one of the first nations in the world awakening from a long and deep slumber, and re-demanding of its violated honors, and its ancient rights; its sacred imprescriptible rights,—the rights of humanity! I behold, in an immense capital, long dishonored by every species of servility, a crowd of soldiers discovering themselves to be citizens and millions of citizens becoming soldiers. Beneath their redoubled blows, tyranny shall be overturned; the signal is already given from one extremity of the empire to another:—the reign of tyrants is no more! A neighboring people sometimes an enemy, but always worthy of deciding upon great actions, shall applaud these unexpected efforts, crowned with such a speedy success! Ah, may a reciprocal esteem commence and strengthen, between these two nations, an unalterable friendship!"

May that horrible science of trick, imposture, and treason, which courts desecrate *politics*, held out no obstacle to prevent this fraternal reunion!

"Noble rivals in talents and philosophy, Frenchmen! Englishmen! suspend at length, and suspend forever, those bloody discords, the fury of which has but too often extended over the two hemispheres;—no longer decide between you and the empire of the universe, but by the force of your genius, and the ascendancy of your example.—Instead of the cruel advantage of affrighting and subduing the nations around you, dispute between yourselves the more solid glory of enlightening their ignorance, and breaking their chains."

"Approach," adds Pulaski; behold at a little distance from, and in the midst of the carnage that surrounds us, among such a crowd of famous warriors, a warrior celebrated even in the midst of them, by his masculine courage, his great talents, and his virtues truly republican. He is the heir of a name long illustrious; but he has no occasion for the glory of his ancestors to render himself celebrated."

"It is the great, the good LAFAYETTE, an honor to France, and a scourge to tyrants: but he has scarce begun his immortal labors! Envy his fate; endeavor to imitate his virtues, and follow as near as possible the steps of so great a man. He, the worthy pupil of a Washington, shall be the Washington of his own country. It is almost at the same time, my friend; it is at that memorable epoch of the regeneration of nations, that the eternal justice shall also present to our fellow citizens the days of vengeance and of liberty."

"Let the remembrance of our injuries, and of our successes, call forth thy courage! May the sword, so many times empurpled with the blood of our enemies, be still turned against those oppressors. May they tremble while thinking on our exploits! May they tremble in recalling the name of Pulaski!"

Saying this, he expired."

* Pulaski was killed at the siege of Savannah, in 1779.

About the year 1781 '2, an unusual flood occurred in the Schuylkill, which overflowed its bank and destroyed a great deal of property. Among the sufferers was an old gentleman named Longstraw, who had collected materials for building a mill on its bank, which was about to be carried away.

He seeing the danger, after striving in vain to save his property, fell on his knees, and prayed that the flood might assuage; and after praying some time to that purpose the water still rising concluded with 'Oh Lord Almighty—did you ever see such a damned piece of work as this?'

The Indians.—We are highly gratified in being enabled to announce, that the Secretary of War and Gen. Coffee have fully succeeded in accomplishing the object of their recent mission to the Choctaw Nation. A treaty was agreed to and signed, at Dancing Rabbit Creek, on the 27th ult., by which the Choctaws cede the country they now occupy, and within three years, are to remove West of the Mississippi. Such of them, however, as prefer remaining, may make reservations, and, after residing upon them five years, possess them *in fee*. The General Government may have the country surveyed at any time they think proper, but no sale is to take place before the removal of the Indians; nor until then, is any person to be permitted to settle in the country.

The Commissioners, we learn, had thirteen days of most fatiguing duty before they could bring the negotiations to a favorable termination. Immediately on their arrival, it was apparent that there existed, between Laflore's district and the other two, great dissensions, and much unfriendly feeling. The first object, therefore, with the Commissioners was if possible to bring about a state of harmony and good feeling between them. This was happily effected on the second meeting in Council by a feeling and forcible address from the Secretary of War. The three Chiefs and head men met at the Commissioners' Quarters—talked the matter over in their presence—agreed to be friends and again one people—and expressed their readiness to enter on the business for which they were called together. In the course of the negotiation proposition of various kinds and character, and discordant feelings had to be met and reconciled on the part of the Commissioners. In all the interviews and conversations had with the Indians, they uniformly admitted that they could not live under the laws of the State—that it would be ruinous and destructive to them as a nation, and as individuals. They conceded it was idle to dream of future prosperity under such a state of things; and that their only desire was, to arrange and conclude such a treaty as would enable them under their change of situation to be free and happy. Still at every step in negotiation, difficulties and conflicting views as to the best manner of securing these results, had to be encountered and overcome. About 5,000 Indians were in attendance, whose wishes and wants the Chiefs had constantly to consult, and hence the delay met with.

The crops in the Choctaw Nation, we understand, are bad, and many of the Indians are anxious to remove even during the coming winter.—Should the Treaty be ratified, they will doubtless speedily depart. Great anxiety prevails with them to do so. There is a fair prospect now, that very soon our Indian friends will be comfortably and happily settled in the West. The perplexing questions as to the rights, and with some, disputed sovereignty of the States, will then be disposed of—all conflicts avoided—and the prosperity and happiness of the Indians, as we earnestly hope, promoted.—*Nashville Republican.*

A GOOD CROP.

It is stated in the Village Record, that Jesse Pugh, of Chester county, Pa. obtained last harvest, from six and a half acres of land, 207 dozen of wheat, which yielded 203 bushels.—This comparative good crop is mentioned as the result of the lime and manure on a soil naturally unproductive; it being supposed by the grower that the adjoining ground, without such appliances, would not yield 5 bushels to the acre.

PLOUGHING.

Make it a fixed rule never to plough your land in wet weather, and the observant farmer will, no doubt, have often remarked, in the same field, the difference in the crop on a spot ploughed when the soil and weather were dry. It is only on dry, sand or light land, that ploughing ought to be carried on in moist weather.

Account of David Wilson.—This singular individual was one of the earliest emigrants to Kentucky. From the time of his settlement in the country, till within a few years past, he resided a few miles South of Fort William at the mouth of Kentucky river, on the waters of Mill creek. The place of his abode, and his style of living are not more remarkable, than the character of the individual himself; and all I could learn of and concerning him, is in perfect harmony and good keeping. The habitation in which he spent so many and happy days, was composed of round poles and Kentucky mud. It consisted of two apartments simply, with no out house or cellar. During his residence in this singular place of abode, he became the husband of five wives; and the father of 43 children.

According to his own account of himself, he was born in New-Jersey, in the year 1728. He is in height about five feet six inches. His muscular frame and strength of constitution seems to have defied the decay of years, or the hardships and buffeting of a backwoods life. The scientific and curious have examined the confirmation of this singular being as far as practicable, and they represent his ribs unlike those of his fellow mortals; separate and distinct but as united together, forming on each side a solid sheet of bone; in short, that the vital part is safely deposited in a "strong box" defying all attacks from without.

At the age of 96, he was in enjoyment of entire health; his teeth all sound, his weight about 160, and his muscular strength truly astonishing.

He never shook hands with an athletic man, but he gave him such a grip that he was fain to beg for mercy. At that advanced age he could perform more labor than ordinary men could in the prime of life. His neighbors mention as a proof, not only of his good constitution, but of his undiminished activity, that at his advanced age, he would leap from the ground, and crack his feet together, with the agility of a boy of sixteen.

Some five or six years since, he removed to Indiana, there to build himself a new habitation, plant a new colony, and become the father of a new race. He is now living near Versailles, Ripley county, Indiana, with his sixth wife, and has two children for the new stock. [*American Farmer.*]

Mutability of Fortune.—A young lady, native of Martinique, and a Creole, was on a voyage to France, with the design of being educated there, when the merchant vessel on board of which she was passenger, was captured by an Algerine cruiser, and taken to Algiers. The fair captive was at first overwhelmed with affliction at the prospect of captivity before her, but as passion gave way to meditation, it came to her recollection that an old negress had predicted that she would one day become one of the greatest Princesses in the world! "Ah!" exclaimed she, for superstition was in this instance but the handmaid of inclination, "it is doubtless so, I am to be a Princess. Well, I must not quarrel with fortune. Who knows what may come out of this?" So strong did this prepossession grow upon the young lady, that ere she reached the Barbary shores, she was as much a fatalist in point of resignation as any devotee in Islamism could possibly be. The French Consul at Algiers immediately offered to ransom his countrywomen; but no, the fair Creole would not be ransomed, for fear of offending fortune, by resorting to so vulgar a way of recovering her liberty. So to the Seraglio of the Dey of Algiers the lady went; and strange indeed to tell, from his Highness' Seraglio, she was sent; as a present to the Grand Seigneur who was so struck with her beauty and manners (for in both she was excellent) that he elevated her to the dignity of his favorite Sultana! Such was the singular rise of the late Sultana Valide, who died in 1818, and was the mother of the present Grand Seignior.

Pride.—If a proud man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is as long as at the same time.

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Some days ago we received a letter from a respectable Southern Subscriber, requesting us to publish "a list of the different countries with which, under treaty, we are in our commercial affairs on an equality." A document of this description, he writes, has long been wanted, and he has never seen one; in consequence of which, in making a shipment (unless after much research) very few know whether they must pay foreign duty or not.

We have taken trouble to obtain, from authentic sources, the information which our correspondent desires. Although his request was confined to equalization of duties by Treaty, it has been thought best to add to it the cases of equalization by legislation and proclamation, presuming that that information also would be acceptable to our readers. The whole information, we have been able to collect from authentic sources, is contained in the following statement:

1. The vessels of the U. States, and their cargoes, are, by Treaty, admitted upon the same terms with National vessels, into the ports of the following Nations:

Great Britain, by Treaty of 3d July 1815, continued in 1819 and 1827.
Central America, 5th December 1823.
Denmark, 26th April 1826.
Sweden and Norway, 4th July 1827.
Mannheim Towns, 20th December 1827.
Prussia, 1st May 1828.
Brazil, 12th December 1828.

By an act of Congress of 7th Jan. 1828, discriminating duties of tonnage and Import are suspended in the ports of the United States, as respects the vessels of

Russia,
The Netherlands, and
Sardinia.

This suspension to continue as long as similar exemption shall be allowed to vessels of the U. States in the ports of those nations.

2. The vessels of the following nations are admitted into the ports of the U. States, upon the same footing with national vessels, by virtue of Proclamations issued by the President of the United States, under the authority vested in him by an Act of Congress of 20th May, 1828, upon his receiving satisfactory evidence that the same exemption is allowed to the vessels of the U. States in the ports of those nations.

Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, by Proclamation of 18th Sept. 1830.
Austria, do. 3d June, 1829.
Kingdom of Hanover, do. 1st July, 1828.
Dominions of the Pope, do. 7th July, 1827.

The Tariff—A good Augury.—A correspondent of the Banner of the Constitution, residing in Centre county, Pennsylvania, who is said by the Editor to be a gentleman of respectability, says that a powerful effect, in relation to the restrictive system, has been produced upon the public mind in that quarter, through the instrumentality of that paper. He states that several associations had been organized in different townships of Centre and Clearfield counties, called working men's societies; that they meet every Saturday evening and read, and discuss various political subjects—general education—the banking system—lotteries—tariff system—State rights—the powers of the general government, &c.—that the society of which he is a member always have one or more copies of the Banner of the Constitution before them; that they read and form their own opinion, without suffering themselves to be influenced by the "selfish bellowing" of would-be great men; and they have all become anti-tariff, though but short time ago they were all the other side. A meeting of delegates from the several societies was recently held. At this meeting the subject of the tariff system was taken up, and all the delegates were against it.

The following anecdote, related by a writer, shows how fruitless are the efforts of Mr. Clay's friends to destroy the popularity of the President, wherever the sources of correct information are at hand.

"The price of iron has very much fallen in Pittsburgh lately, and some of the iron masters who are favorable to the American System, are using that fact to frighten our country farmers from the support of Jackson. One of these (a German) came to me the other day: 'what' said he, 'is the news? they say Jackson is going to ruin the country: he is allowing English iron to come in so cheap that all our iron works will be broken up, and Pennsylvania will go to destruction.' I told him 'Jackson had not meddled with the price of iron. Congress had taken some of the duty off of tea, coffee, molasses, &c. will you be ruined if you get tea and coffee cheaper than ever you got it before?' He said 'no, sure not'—will you be ruined if you get your iron for your plough, harrows and horse shoes for three cents a pound, when now you pay five cents?' 'No'—well, said he, 'what is all this noise about?'—'why,' said I, 'the English are sending their iron over here cheaper

than our iron masters will make it; and they want you to turn Jackson out and put Clay in, and he may increase the tax on English iron, so that you must pay 100 dollars a ton instead of 75 dollars.' Says he, 'what right has he or any body else to make us pay more for a thing than we can get it for? I will stick to Jackson, I know he was good stuff.'

Letter from Thomas Jefferson to John Adams.

A friend has obligingly selected for us the following letter of Thomas Jefferson, written seven years since. The letter will be read with much interest at this time, and this passage we have italicized will no doubt leave on the mind of the reader a lasting impression of the depth of intellect and accuracy of observation which were the characteristics of the illustrious author.

Monticello, September 4, 1823.

"Dear Sir—Your letter of August the 15th was received in due time, and with the welcome of every thing which comes from you. With its opinions on the difficulties of revolutions from despotism to freedom, I very much concur. The generation which commences a revolution, very rarely completes it. Habituated from their infancy to passive submission of body and mind to their Kings and Priests, they are not qualified, when called on, to think and provide for themselves; and their inexperience, their ignorance and bigotry make them instruments often in the hands of the Buona-parties and Furibides, to defeat their own rights and purposes. This is the present situation of Europe and Spanish America. But it is not desperate. The light which has been shed on mankind by the art of printing, has eminently changed the condition of the world. As yet, the light has dawned on the middling classes only of the men in Europe. The Kings and the rabble, of equal ignorance, have not yet received its rays, but it continues to spread, and while printing is preserved, it can no more recede than the sun return on its course. A first attempt to recover the right of self-government may fail; so may a second; a third &c. But as a younger and more instructed race comes on, the sentiment becomes more and more intuitive, and a fourth, a fifth, or some subsequent one of the ever renewed attempts will ultimately succeed. In France, the first effort was defeated by Robespierre, the second by Bonaparte, the third by Louis XVIII and his allies; another is yet to come, and all Europe, Russia excepted, has caught the spirit; and all will attain representative government, more or less perfect. This is now well understood to be a necessary check on kings, whom they will probably think it more prudent to change and tame than to exterminate. To attain all this, rivers of blood must flow, and years of desolation pass over; yet the object is worth rivers of blood and years of desolation. For what inheritance so valuable can man leave to his posterity? The spirit of the Spaniard, and his deadly and eternal hate to a Frenchman, give me much confidence that he will never submit, but finally defeat this atrocious violation of the laws of God and man, under which he is suffering; and the wisdom and firmness of the Cortes afford reasonable hope, that that nothing will settle down in a temperate representative government, with an executive properly subordinated to that, Portugal, Italy, Prussia, Germany, Greece, will follow suit. You and I shall look down from another world on these glorious achievements of man, which will add to the joys even of Heaven. TH. JEFFERSON."

HOLY INFLUENCE.

The following paragraphs are from an article in the New Monthly Magazine, purporting to be from the pen of a Chamois Hunter.

"The Chamois has been confined by its Maker to those icy places of Nature, amidst which that Maker's presence is more immediately and sensibly felt. It has always struck me that the ocean is the fittest emblem, and conveys the deepest impression of God's immensity and eternity, the Alps, of his unapproachable power and everlasting unvariableness. In the sea, wave succeeds wave forever and forever; billow swells upon billow, and you see no end thereof. But magnificent a spectacle as ocean ever is, at all times, and under all aspects, it still cannot be enjoyed without some alloy. It must be seen either from a ship in which man enters much; or from the land, which again breaks the entry of the idea."

"The effect of the scenes among which the chamois hunter lives, is weakened by no such intrusion as this. Man's works enter not there. From the moment he quits the chalet in which he has taken his short rest, until his return, he sees no traces of man; but dwells amidst scenery stamped only with its Creator's omnipotence and immutability. Nature is always interesting. Elsewhere she is lovely, beautiful: here she is awful, sublime. Elsewhere she shrouds all things in a temporary repose, again to clothe them in surpassing beauty and verdure. But here there is no change; such as the first winter beheld them, after they sprang from the hands of their Great Architect, such they still are—like himself, unchangeable and unapproachable."

Nor summer's heat, nor winter's cold, have any effect on their everlasting hues; nor can the track or works of man stain the purity of their unsullied snows! His voice may not even reach that upper air to disturb the "sacred calm that breathes around"—that stilly silence which holds for ever, save when the lawine wakes it with the voice of thunder! In such situations it is impossible not to feel as far elevated in mind as in body, above the petty cares, the frivolous pursuits "the low ambition," of this nether world. If any one desire really to feel that all is vanity here below; if he wish to catch a glimpse of the yet undeveloped capabilities of his nature, of those mysterious longings, after which the heart of man so vainly yet so earnestly aspires; let him wander the higher Alps, and alone.

"Scenes like this must be seen and felt; they cannot be described. Languages were formed in the plain; and they have no words adequately to represent the sensations which all must have experienced among mountain scenery. A man may pass all his life in towns and the haunts of men, without knowing he possesses within him such feelings as a single day's chamois hunting will awaken. A lighter and a purer air is breathed there; and the body being invigorated by exercise and temperance, renders the mind more capable of enjoyment. Though earthly sounds there are none, I have often remarked, amid this solemn silence, and undefinable hum which yet is no sound, but seems as it were, the still small voice of nature communing with the heart, through other senses than we are conscious of possessing."

"If ever my earthly spirit has been roused to a more worthy contemplation of the Almighty Author of Creation, it has been at such moments as these; when I have looked around on a vast amphitheatre of rocks torn by ten thousand storms, and of Alps clothed with the spotless mantle of everlasting snow. Above me, was the clear blue vault of heaven, which at such elevation seems so perceptibly nearer and more azure far below me, the glacier, from whose chilled bosom issues the future river, which is there commencing its long course to the ocean; high over head those icy pinnacles on which countless winters have spread their dazzling honors; who is there that could see himself surrounded by objects such as these, and not feel his soul elevated from Nature's God? Yes, land of the mountain and the torrent! land of the glacier and the avalanche! who would wander amidst thy solitudes of unrivalled magnificence without catching a portion, at least, of the inspiration they are so calculated to excite? I wonder not that thy sons, cradled among thy even matchless scenery, should cling with such filial affection to the mountain breast that nursed them and veiled for their native cot amid the luxuries of foreign cities; when even a stranger born in softer lands and passing but a few months pilgrimage within thy borders, yet felt himself at once attached to thee as to a second home; nor yet can I hear without emotion the sounds that remind him of thy hills and freedom."

FROM THE BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

An invention has been lately made in agriculture, which is likely to produce as disastrous an effect in that branch of industry, as the discovery of the spinning-jenny and power looms produced in manufactures. It is a mowing machine, by which, upon level ground, one man can cut down as much grass as twenty men with the common scythe. This invention will throw out of employment so many mowers, that the greatest distress may be anticipated throughout the country, should it be generally adopted. We are decidedly in favor of demolishing this hideous weapon, which reminds us of the picture of Time, in the spelling-book, headed by this memorable couplet:

Times cuts down all,
Both great and small.

What can be imagined more alarming at the present day, when agriculture is overdone, than to see nineteen out of twenty men deprived of their means of subsistence by a miserable piece of ingenuity contrived by some inhuman anti-working man's interest rogue? If these labor-saving inventions are allowed to go on, the time will come when not more than one person in a hundred will have any thing to do, and the other ninety-nine will positively starve.

The foregoing is what that class of American System reasoners will say, who look upon employment as every thing, and upon the rate of physical power expended upon any given production, as nothing. These people are perpetually crying out, that the chief cause of the sufferings of the poor in England, arises from the introduction of labor-saving machinery into manufactures. They suppose that if an invention takes place, by which one man can do what it before took ten to perform, the public is injured, and consequently, that all such discoveries are pernicious. These wrong heads, however, we believe, are only to be found in cities and manufacturing towns, where the people are not as clear sighted as they are in the pure air of the country; for we will undertake to assert, that there

is not in the whole land a farmer who would not instantly perceive, that if one of his hands could now as much grass as it used before to take several hands, he could set the others to do something else, and that consequently all that they produced would be so much in addition to what could have been produced upon the old principle of the scythe. This addition would not only add to his wealth, but it would enable him to give higher wages than before to his workmen, for if instead of having only one hundred tons of hay, he should have, at the end of the harvest, one hundred tons of hay and a thousand bushels of wheat besides, he could evidently afford to give his laborers a more liberal reward.

It is indeed true, that if a new invention in labor saving is introduced into manufactures, it is possible that a temporary loss of employment might happen to a limited number of people. But this would not last long. The effect of the invention would be to make the article upon which it was applied, cheaper. Cheapness would increase consumption, and as consumption, very often augments in a greater ratio than the prices fall, the result might ultimately be, that there would be a demand for more operatives than were originally employed. This has manifestly been the case in regard to the cotton manufacture. Ten persons are probably this day employed in that branch of industry throughout Europe, for one that was employed 30 years ago. But the most palpable example of the truth of this proposition, is in the case of the art of printing. When that art was first put in practice, it was probably as far behind the art as it exists to day, as it was ahead of the manuscript facilities of that period. Those who obtained their living by the labor of writing, no doubt thought that the discovery of printing would ruin them all, by throwing them out of employment—but what was the result?—Why, that for every one who could procure employment as a manuscript book maker, probably a thousand obtained employment as printers, authors, editors, bookbinders, paper makers, type foundry, and in the various occupations which are connected with printing; to say nothing of the countless millions whose employments could be traced to the civilization effected by the wide diffusion of knowledge consequent upon the discovery of the art of printing.

Anecdote of the Mother of General Greene.—Among the many ladies who distinguished themselves, for their patriotism, charity, and other good qualities, in our Revolution, there is one whose name ought not to be forgotten, and who, in my opinion, is equal in merit to any that flourished in our country, and there were many at the time.—About the commencement of our Revolution, and as soon as it was ascertained that Nathaniel Greene, afterwards General Greene, intended to join our army, in defence of his country, a deputation of Friends, (commonly called Quakers, and to whose society he then belonged,) by order of their Meeting, waited on him to endeavor to dissuade him from it, and after listening to all their arguments on the subject, he informed them that he felt an irresistible propensity, not to be got over, from joining his brethren in arms. He thanked them for the interest they had taken in his welfare; but he could not comply with their request. When the deputation took an affectionate leave, and left him, his mother, who had been listening, with all the anxiety of a fond parent, used her best endeavors to prevail on him to stay at home: when he told her it was impossible. After a pause, she burst into tears, with this remarkable observation—"Well Nathaniel, if thou must go, it is possible that I may hear of thy death, and if it is God's will that it shall so happen, I hope I shall not have the mortification to hear of thee being wounded in the back." Comment is needless—a Spartan mother could not have said more; but Mrs. Greene stands pre-eminently superior to the mothers of antiquity, as her education was so different—she was bred a Christian.

I got this anecdote on board one of the steamboats, some years since, from an old Quaker gentleman of Rhode Island, who informed me he was a schoolmate of the General's, and that his father and General Greene's were near neighbors.

J. A.

Mr. Berrien.—The following notice is taken of Mr. Berrien in Robertson's Sketches of Public Characters: The present Attorney General John McPherson Berrien, is from Georgia, but I understand that he is a native of Philadelphia. He is a most eloquent speaker. In the Senate he was a model for chastity, free, beautiful elocution. He seemed to be the only man that Webster softened his voice to, when he turned from his seat to address him. Their is not the slightest dash in his manner; it is as grave as it is pleasant. His views are clear, and he meets the subject manfully. In his arguments there is no demagogical phrases of his constituents, no tirade or abuse against his opponents, or of the section of country from whence they came. He is said to have been a good

judge on the bench and an excellent lawyer at the bar, and surely he was a host for his party in the Senate. He is now an Attorney General, and a cabinet counsellor, as well as counsel for the cabinet. The public man of all parties have great confidence in him, and he stands fair for higher promotion.



Such is the weakness of the human understanding and the limited extent of its knowledge and experience, that no written charter of powers could possibly be penned free from objections, arising out of our want of language sufficiently plain and simple to express beyond doubt and misapprehension the limits of its grants. We have had a most striking illustration of what we have just said in the various and diversified objections placed upon the wording of our written constitution. There is scarcely a line of it meeting out the boundaries of the General Government, which has not been at some time or other, a subject of division in the National legislature as to its original intent and bearing. With how much humility our fathers would have regarded, the great and arduous powers of mind that enabled them to rear that magnificent fabric of human ingenuity, could they have anticipated the results of their labours at this day, we can only form an estimate from their own language delivered in repelling objections of a different character (which went to the expediency of the form of government about to be adopted) when they offered that instrument to the people of their country, as the fairest formed offspring of their collected wisdom. They experienced much difficulty in determining upon what powers should be exercised by the General Government and what their limits should be, but never could they have expected in the darkest hour of their continued anxiety for the fate of this republic, when once they were decided upon, and written on the tablet that they could have been the source of so much division, growing entirely out of the language used to define those powers. To the great and leading points which seem to have brought about the most thorough division in sentiment relative to the powers of the General Government these remarks shall learn, in the distant hope, that our plain understanding unbiassed by party feelings or party interests and untrammelled by technical distinctions, may work some good in effecting a better view of this important subject for the better information of our readers. For those whom we have been early taught to learn were the sovereign source from whence true and legitimate power in republican governments flows. It is to your wakeful vigilance in guarding the outposts of our liberties that we fondly look for the perpetuation of our union and the continuation of the many blessings which have hitherto attended us. We know of no subject of greater moment or of more fearful import than the violation of the plain sense, spirit and principles of the federal constitution that ligament which has hitherto bound us together from the most noble incentives, and would so swiftly waft us, with a continuation of the same pacific and friendly relations, to the highest pitch of elevation in the grades of Nations. We have been repeatedly warned of the danger to which we must inevitably subject ourselves if we persist in giving constructive powers to a constitution of limited grants for special and specified purposes. Those fond of drawing inferences and reasoning from analogy they should never choose the constitution of the U. S. as their subject. It is too precious an instrument to be trifled with in that airy, metaphysical manner.

Let us take our plain understandings as the best expositors of that which is written down in plain language and we need not fear the result. We need not entertain many apprehensions as to which side the majority of the people would lean. At the head of the string of specified powers is that granted to the Congress of the United States "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; To pay the debts and provide for the common defence and General Welfare of the Union." It is under cover of that expression of doubtful import that the federal legislature claim to do all things which can advance the commercial and agricultural prosperity of the Union (to use their own language) and to provide more securely against the dangers of foreign and domestic aggression. If those who put a construction upon those terms isolate them from the parts of the constitution to which they have direct reference, then indeed is there some more plausibility in the arguments used in the support of their version of that instrument. But such is not the fair and received mode of construing the meaning of a particular paragraph or sentence to be found in a body of written regulations. All the parts must be taken together and compared—for one frequently has direct reference to the other, as in this instance. The words, General welfare, refer only to those powers given by the constitution to the National legislature. Their obvious meaning is, that in legislating upon those subjects over which the power is expressly granted to Congress they shall look to the General welfare

of the Union—that they shall not legislate partially, but shall include the whole Union—that one part was not to be oppressed or neglected to elevate or promote the interests of the other. In those words they declare expressly the objects for which they united—the objects for which they framed the constitution with the powers granted thereby to the federal legislature. Those words then do not give any powers at all, but were merely intended to direct the attention of Congress to the objects for which the several specified powers were given to them. How is Congress “to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and General welfare of the Union”? The question is answered in the very language of the constitution itself, to wit: To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises: To borrow money on the credit of the U. S.: To regulate commerce with foreign nations, &c. &c. &c. The constitution then plainly declares that the Congress of the U. S. in order to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and General welfare of the Union shall lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises: Shall borrow money on the credit of the United States: Shall regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several states and with the Indian tribes, &c. &c. If we admit that the powers granted to Congress are not general, but special and limited, we can place no other reasonable construction upon that part of the constitution. Had the framers of that instrument ever cherished, for a moment, the intention to vest Congress with such general and undefined powers, they never would have placed a clause granting general powers in the midst of such as prescribed special and limited powers. Why have special and limited powers at all if general powers are which include not only those that are limited, but every other which ought properly to be exercised by the state sovereignties. It is the privilege of the states to exercise jurisdiction over all those things which they have not relinquished to the General Government and which are not expressly prohibited to them by the constitution. But a great man, the procreator of the “American System,” fully convinced that the doctrines sought to the exposition of the meaning given to be established under the terms *General Welfare* could not be sustained by any species of sophistry took a more specious, and in truth a more tenable ground, to advance the popularity and the more general acceptance of that favorite system. He strenuously, and we must confess ably contended that under the power given to Congress to regulate commerce among the several states was included that also to cut canals, make roads, &c.—that the one necessarily grew out of the other. The extent of the power intended to be conferred upon the General Government in the grant “to regulate commerce among the several states” is plainly deduced from the restrictions placed upon the state sovereignties in relation to matters of commerce between the several states, and from the great apprehensions that should such a power side with the several states it would eventually prove a fruitful source of discord among the several states and dissatisfaction. It is plain to be perceived then that the grant of that power had no reference to the means by which the several states should exchange their commodities or convey them from one state to another, but only contemplated the prevention of all difficulties which would flow from the privilege on the part of the several states, as between nation and nation, to impose duties or excises on the staples of another state which might be carried into their markets. The mode and facilities for carrying them do not claim or come within the purview of the superintending power of the General Government, nor can it be constitutionally exercised over those subjects which form matters of consideration for the state authorities alone. Is it essential to regulate commerce between two states that a road or a canal must be cut? Or can the body with whom the power to regulate commerce is lodged, make a road or canal when the language imparting the power conveys no such authority? Certainly not. Then where do they seek to find an apology for the exercise of a power which is not expressly granted? They derive it by construction and implication again. Those are the siren words which have charmed a majority of the people of this nation into a quiet renunciation of the constitutional guards which their ancestors saw fit to set around their rights as freemen. The Palladium has fallen into the hands of the enemy—already has he made his appearance at our gates. They now offer you the gift that must place the seal of destruction upon your liberties if accepted. Let us refuse it. Let us spurn it from us, as a most venomous foe as a hostile invader of our rights and an unwelcome disturber of our domestic tranquility. When the system of Internal Improvement is examined closely, it will be found to be like the wooden horse, to contain dangerous enemies to our independence. The good sense of the people cannot fail to make the discovery, and when made, to put their mark of reprobation upon it. We have tried every expedient to awaken the spirit of investigation, and if our efforts should prove unavailing we shall have the heart-felt consolation to carry with us through life, that if we have failed, it has not been for the want of zeal on our part, or from a failure to exercise what little ability we may lay claim to in exposing the deformities of the American System and the dangers of consolidation (the inevitable consequence of the triumph of that system) to the Union and Sovereignty of the States.

Montesquieu in his chapter upon the constitution of England says “that the political liberty of the subject is a tranquility of mind, arising from the opinion each person has of his safety. In order to have this liberty, it is requisite the government be so constituted as one man need not be afraid of another.” Whether in the days of Montesquieu there was an actual and practical distinction between civil and political rights as branches of the great body politic, we are not sufficiently instructed to venture any positive assertion, either pro or con. But surely there is a broad and marked line of distinction between them, chalked out and strictly pursued in the administration of the concerns appertaining to the body politic in these republican days of liberty. The rights of individuals then are three-fold natural, civil and political. When we speak of natural rights, we mean that each and every individual has a right to the free and uninterrupted enjoyment of his life, liberty and personal security. There the God of nature has accorded to all his children, and they cannot be violated, without a direct transgression of his laws laid down in the Great Book written for the government and preservation of every nation. Civil rights then are of a conventional origin, growing out of the friendly association of individuals, who anterior to this Union occasionally were in the exercise of their natural rights only, which were at all times liable to be broken in upon by some who might chance to harbor enmity against others from any cause, and thereby every individual was in continual peril and his life was an uninterrupted series of alarms. In this state of affairs, and from motives of self preservation was the first social compact formed which secured to each individual the enjoyment of his natural rights, with those of a civil nature whilst the course of his life was freed from anxiety, arising from the unrestrained liberty exercised by every man of taking away the natural rights of his neighbour without a sense of personal danger, or unimpeded by the sentences of divine justice. The rights which were guaranteed to each individual in this association called civil rights, and they are in *modo*, comprehended in the language which Montesquieu applies to political rights, to wit: a tranquility of mind arising from the opinion each person has of his safety, and we would add to make the definition more complete of the peaceable and uninterrupted enjoyment of his property. In these words of Montesquieu all the privileges of a civil and political nature are not included. The language of Montesquieu then with us could be more aptly applied to civil than political privileges. Civil rights according to our understanding of the terms are all those rights which the laws of the body-politic, assure to each individual, which laws are based upon the grand principles that led to the civil association. The right to make these laws is a civil right but the manner of making them is a political right. If the people composing the body politic say that every thirty thousand of them shall choose a delegate to make laws to govern the community, the right to elect and the right of the representation to have his voice in every act of legislation are political rights as contra distinguished from civil. Then it follows that the right to be elected a member of the Senate; the right to take a seat in the body of senators (to be a member of which he was chosen) are all political rights, since they emanate from the body politic. It is equally clear that the right to vote must likewise be denominated a political right. These are the three grand divisions of rights in civil Society and government. A sound and correct understanding of the true distinction between them, among the people generally, cannot fail to secure the perpetuation of the institution of which they are the constituent elements. It has been said of the Americans, as we are usually termed, that a more general and diffusive knowledge of the rights of man does not prevail among any other nation of people known to the civilized world. This is a compliment of which it is no fault to boast and to be proud—but how long we are to deserve so much and such high reputation, remains for those who are now scattered over this vast empire and who are to succeed them, to determine with so many facilities for acquiring this knowledge ourselves and transmitting the means of acquiring it to our descendants, we may well calculate, that instead of leaving room for detracting the encomium which has been passed upon us, as a nation, we will be likely to astonish the people of Europe in a yet greater degree. Save the intelligence of the community from abatement and it will exhibit the glorious spectacle of perpetual union and never ending freedom. If the people are intelligent and well informed, they will at once see the necessity of the Union of the states, and with its continuation will rest all the blessings of free government. The people freely should examine every political question for themselves and then they cannot be imposed upon. They will then have an opinion of their own as to the propriety or policy of a particular measure and they will not be dependent upon the dictum of a misguided demagogue.

We perceive with regret that the Hon. P. P. Barbour of Va. has accepted the appointment which we announced had been proffered to him by the President. What a loss to the Republican party on the floor of Congress! What an obstacle is removed out of the way of the progress of Mr. Clay's American System. He was justly regarded by Mr. Clay himself as being the most fearful adversary, by odds, that he had to encounter. He has always strenuously opposed

the growth of power claimed and claimed by the general government. We do not know who can take the place who could have the same weight in Congress which he had. He is, in every sense of the word, calculated for a leader. A profound politician with the most enlarged and liberal views—eloquent and argumentative with a great deal of seal and perseverance he always led the van in every important question.

In no time or period of the history of Republics has a question of so much magnitude and of such fearful import, been called up for discussion, as that whether the violation of a compact between the several States of a confederacy, commenced, and persevered in, notwithstanding the many eloquent appeals which have been made for its discontinuance, shall be resisted, when all the moral force of argument has been spent in opposition to the continuance of the many infringements of our written charter. We know that the people are not fully aware of the fatal consequences which an obstinate adhesion to the destructive measures of the Gen'l Government may tend to fasten upon this republic of freemen. It becomes them now to examine for themselves in order, if possible, that the voice of the people may be unanimous, since the dearest rights and interests of the Southern people are involved in the result of the contest between the two great parties, which at present divide the councils of the nation. The South must now believe that no feeling of justice or humanity remains in the bosoms of the Northern people to smooth or soften the rigor of partial and unequal legislation and that they will never release the grasp of oppression, until it is cut loose by the strong arm of the people. How often have you heard that commerce is the capital source from whence the wealth of the citizen is derived, and the revenue for the support of our Government flows. How often has it been told and demonstrated to you that the one is prostrated and the other illegally and faithlessly distributed among many of the states of the Union! How often have they been warned of the destructive tendency of every measure calculated to impede commerce in the remotest degree and that too in a time of profound peace when other nations have opened their ports to us and offer us a free and unfettered interchange of the article of commerce! How often have they been exhorted to retrace the false steps they had taken in relation to the South and by a timely reformation, secure the peace and prosperity of the Union! But every admonition has proved ineffectual and we have every assurance that the enemies of our constitutional rights will drive us to the brink of destruction, and the only resource that remains to avert our impending fate, is for the people to rise up in a body and declare they will no longer submit to such tyranny. It is not necessary that they should take up arms or resist by open violence the impositions of Federal legislation, as long as some of the Southern people are divided in opinion, and others remain silent, nothing can be expected by remonstrance. It is unanimity alone which can again restore us to our constitutional rights. Why should the Southern people be so divided in sentiment? Have they not the same interests in common to prosecute and defend? Have they not the same sensitive feelings which lead them instantly to detect and as speedily to resist usurpation? We must believe they have. Why then are they so much split up among themselves? We can only penetrate the reason in the indifference manifested among the people of late, to examine the merits of questions for themselves. They rely too much upon the declarations of blind and ignorant demagogues. We exhort every one to examine and reason for himself. We like to see people jealous of their liberties. It is the best evidence that they know their extent and are ever ready to defend them. We said we would have the South to resist. We do not thereby wish to convey the idea that the South should oppose with open arms unconstitutional legislation. There are other modes of resistance. It is the resistance of reason, of argument, of persuasion and of unanimity. Those combined cannot fail to restore us to our original state of freedom and relieve us from the bonds of slavery and degradation.

JOCKEY CLUB FALL RACES.

The races over the Salisbury Turf commenced on Wednesday the 27th day of October, and terminated on Friday following. The weather continued fair and pleasant throughout the several days, and the sport was really beautiful and interesting. The spectators were numerous and a great deal of order and decorum marked their deportment. There was no bullying and fighting, as is frequently the case upon such occasions, but the whole passed off with a great deal of good feeling and with uninterrupted harmony. A great many ladies in their carriages graced the field and gave additional relish to the sport. The racing, altho' not very swift, was good because of the heats being closely contested. There was evidently but little disparity between the horses, and those owning the winning horses could not boast of any easy triumph. The following horses were entered for the

FIRST DAY'S PURSE.
Two mile heats, two best in three:
A. Whitlocke's Wabash, 5 years 107lb. 2 2
J. Turner's Polly Kennedy, 4 do 92 1 1
Pemberton's Snake in the Grass,
7 years, 130 3 drawn
Each heat was handsomely and closely con-

tended between Dr. Whitlocke's horse, Wabash, and Mr. Turner's mare, Polly Kennedy. The latter was decidedly the favorite animal, and the bets greatly in her favour. We deem it as set of justice however to Dr. Whitlocke to state that his horse was in bad condition for running in consequence of having been shanked the preceding evening. They were however side by side nearly the whole distance, Polly Kennedy coming out about half length ahead the first heat, and but little less the second.

Time, 1st heat 3m. 58s.
2nd do 4m. 00s.
Course 1785 yards.

SECOND DAY OF THE RACES.
Proprietor's Purse,
One mile heats, two best in three:
A. Whitlocke's Wabash, 3 1
J. F. Turner's Susan Randall, 2 3
Club's Clarion, 3 2
G. McConaughy's Air Balloon, 4 4

The result of the first day's race operated so strongly upon the spectators as to bias them in favour of Mr. Turner's mare, Susan Randall and the wagers were two to one in her favour. The horses got a fair and pretty start, but to the astonishment and mortification doubtless of many, Dr. Whitlocke's Wabash took the track and maintained it throughout under a hard rein. He won the race in two heats, with the utmost ease imaginable.

Time, 1st heat 1m. 54s.
2nd do 1m. 58s.

THIRD DAY OF THE RACES.
County Purse,
One mile heats, three best in five:
Mr. McKay's Dion,
Mr. Kelly's Arab

This was really an interesting race. The first heat was taken by Mr. Kelly's horse Arab; the second by Mr. McKay's Dion with apparent ease. Then the spectators seemed to be sanguine in the belief that McKay's Dion, would win the race, and the bets were two to one in his favour, but to the amazement of many, the third heat was taken by Mr. Kelly's Arab, as well the fourth. A great many bets were made after the second heat that Mr. McKay's Dion would distance Mr. Kelly's Arab, but the result did not fulfil their expectations.

Time, 1st heat 2m. 1s.
2nd do 2m. 13s.
3d do 2m.
4th do 2m. 13s.

Burial.

MARRIED, in this county, on Wednesday the 13th ult. by Henry S. Parker, Esq. Mr. Henry Williams to Miss Mary Upchurch.

In this county on the 28th ult. by the Rev. James Stafford, Col. John F. McCormick to Miss Jane C. Barr, daughter of Wm. Barr, Esq.

On Thursday the 14th ult. by Samuel Maria, Esq. Mr. Moses Brown to Miss Phoebe Biles.

On Thursday the 21st ult. by Henry S. Parker, Esq. Mr. Alphon Howard to Miss Hannah Kincaid.

DIED.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 29d ult. Miss Margaret McKelvey.

In Salem, Mecklenburg county, on the 14th ult. Mrs. Hagger, aged 52 years, consort of Mr. Charles F. Hagger. She was much respected for her virtues and piety, and will long be held in affectionate remembrance by her kindred and numerous friends.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 8th ult. Mrs. Iby Jonison.

On the 19th ult. in Davidson county, N. C. Magdalena Henkle, wife of Peter Henkle and eldest daughter of Jacob Zink; aged 24 years, 11 months and 3 days. She left a bereaved husband and two infant children to lament her sudden and early loss. Every necessary arrangement had been made for the removal of her family to the far west, when unexpectedly, by a mysterious stroke of Providence, she was prostrated upon a bed of sickness, at the very time fixed upon for this departure, and after five days had elapsed in excruciating suffering, she breathed out her spirit, as we trust, into the hands of that Saviour whom she loved.

[Communicated.]

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, Oct. 30.—Cotton (in seed, 82, clean 84, corn 62 1/2 to 65, flour 84 to 84 1/2, beef 3 to 3 1/2, bacon 8, molasses 45, lard 8, salt 1.12 1/2, sugar 11 to 12 1/2, coffee 12 1/2 to 16.

Cumles, Oct. 23.—Cotton 10 a 11 1/2, flour 87 a 74, out of the wagon, Camden Mills, 87 a 8, wheat 81 1-8, corn 75, oats 32, salt 62 1/2, whiskey 45 a 50, bacon 10 to 12 1/2.

Columbia, Oct. 21.—Cotton 10 to 12 1/2, flour bbl. 84 a 84 1/2, corn 90 to 95, wheat 95 a 81.

More Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase during the fall and winter a number of negroes, for which the most liberal prices will be given in cash. He will be found in Salisbury at all times by those who wish to call and see him. All letters addressed to him from a distance will be promptly attended to.

Salisbury, Oct. 26, 1830. 43tf

ROBERT HUIE.

Take Notice!

ALL persons are hereby warned from trading with my wife Margaret on my account as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. DANIEL GRUBB.

Davidson co's. N. C. Oct. 24, 1830. 43tf

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation in Rowan county, six miles South of Salisbury, on the 13th October, a negro woman named JUDE, aged about thirty five years. She is stout, well built—of rather a sulky countenance—thick lips, and has lost some of her teeth; she has likewise a small scar on one of her wrists. Any person apprehending said negro, and lodging her in jail so that I get her again or delivering her at my residence in Cabarrus county shall receive the above reward.

JONATHAN HARTSELL.

Salisbury co's. October 24th, 1830. 43tf

Kyles & Meenan
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are now opening their full supply of
GOODS
which will be found, as usual, large, fashionable and cheap

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Cassinells, Hats, Shoes, Saddlery, Stationery,
Groceries, Cutlery, Queensware, Domestic, Calicoes, Silks, Sattins, Ribbons, &c.

Salisbury, Nov. 2nd, 1830 43tf

HENRY HUMPHREYS & CO.
ARE now receiving from the Northern Cities a fresh supply of
NEW GOODS.
THEIR STOCK CONSISTS OF
Fashionable Dry Goods, Hats and Bonnets, Books, Medicines, Paints, Leather, Saddlery, Cutlery, Glass and Crockery-Ware, A variety of best WINES and other LIQUORS, And a large quantity of Groceries.
Which they offer at low prices for CASH.
Lexington, 20th Oct. 1830. 3144

ALE
144 BOTTLES of Philadelphia Ale just received and for sale by
AUSTIN & BURR.

Books! Books!
25,000 VOLUMES OF BOOKS.
CHEAP BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Turner & Hughes,
AT the North-Carolina Commission Book Store, two doors above the Post-Office; Fayetteville-street, Raleigh, are now receiving, in addition to their present Stock, a large and very general assortment; comprising an extensive variety in the various departments of LAW, MEDICINE, THEOLOGY, MISCELLANY, POETRY and FICTION; also, English, Latin, Greek and French School Books of every description; together with a large assortment of STATIONARY and FANCY articles.

Fashionable and Sacred Music, both vocal and instrumental; a large collection of Drawings, Prints, Engravings, Caricatures, and elegant water color Paintings; gilt-edged, perforated and plain writing Paper, of various qualities; Drawing and Morocco Paper; Osborn's superior water colors; Lead Pencils and Crayons; Slates and Pencils; Japan, Red and Durable Ink; India Rubber; Desk, Pocket and Cork Inkstands; Sealing Wax, Wafers, Black Sand, Quills, Sand Boxes and Letter Stamps; Rogers' best Razors and Razor Straps; ditto Pocket and Pen-knives; self-sharpening Silver Pencils; Silver Pens; Silver mounted Spectacles; Walking Sticks, Gigs and twig riding Whips; Paper Hangings; Flowered and bordering Papers; Fire and hearth Screens; Pasteboards, Wrapping Paper, &c. &c.

Also, a great variety of BLANK BOOKS, suitable for Clerks of Courts, Registers, Sheriffs, and Merchants; Memorandum Books; Copy and Cyphering do.; Gentlemen and Ladies' Pocket Books, plain and fancy work; Albums & Common place books.

They have just received a few copies of the *Taken and Atlantic Souvenir*, for 1831, embellished with splendid engravings and replete with interesting literary matter. Also, on hand, the Works of the late Thomas Jefferson; Scott's Family Bible, in 6 royal octavo vols. printed on fine paper and well bound. This work is offered at the reduced price of \$15; and if three or more copies are taken, the price will be reduced to \$14 per set; Henry's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, splendidly bound; Clarke's Commentaries, &c. &c.

All new Books received as soon as published. They have also, frequently for sale, old & rare Books that are to be procured but in few Stores.

In the Law department, their collection is very extensive. The Theological department is also very general, having taken great pains to procure standard works for each denomination of Christians. They invite the attention of instructors of youth, to their stock of Classical and School Books, as no exertions have been spared to make it complete. Indeed, such a general and extensive variety of elementary Books, in every branch of popular and scientific Education, possessing for the most part, a high degree of excellence, cannot be found in the catalogue of any Bookseller in the State. They feel, however, no disposition to boast of this, as they have only availed themselves of the advantages which have come in their way, being the authorized agents of some of the most enterprising publishers and dealers in the Union.

Gentlemen of the Bar, those in the study and practice of medicine, public, private and social Libraries, Academies and Schools, and those who purchase to sell again, will be supplied on the most reasonable terms, with all articles in the Book and Stationery line; including all the publications printed in this State. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. If the article ordered is not on hand, it shall be procured either in the City or from the North, with all possible despatch and at a price never exceeding that at which it sells in the Northern market.

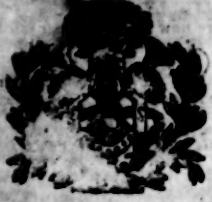
Persons at a distance desirous of forwarding orders, will have a convenient opportunity for transmitting them through their Representatives in the Legislature.

BOOKS at AUCTION.
TURNER & HUGHES have also on commission, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold at Public Auction during the approaching Session of the Legislature. Among these, are many valuable and rare Works.

[C] This will be the time to get bargains, as they will be sold, POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE. Have the Cash then to purchase Books, as such another opportunity may never again be offered in this City!

Wilmington, October 15, 1830. 43tf

POETRY.



THE LAST REQUEST.

BY R. R. THACHER.

Bury me by the Ocean's side—
Give me a grave on the verge of the deep,
Where the noble tide,
When the ebb-flood blows, my marble may sweep,
And the listening surf,
Shall burst on my turf,
And bathe my cold bosom in death as I sleep!

Bury me by the sea—
That the vesper at eve-fall may ring o'er my
Like the hymn of the sea,
Or the hum of the shell in the silent wave!
Or an anthem roar
Shall be heard on the shore
By the storm and the surge, like the march of
The brave.

Bury me by the deep,
Where a living footstep never may tread—
And come not to weep—
Wake not with sorrow the dream of the dead!
But leave me the dirge
Of the breaking surge,
And the silent tears of the sea on my head!

And grave so far from praise—
Purple no turf for the heartless tomb—
And bury no holy blade,
To flatter the awe of the solemn gloom!
For the holier light
Of the starry night,
And the violet morning my soul will blame:

Add honors, more dear [clay]
Than of sorrow and love, shall be strewn on my
By the young green year,
With its fragrant dews and its crimson array—
O leave me to sleep
On the verge of the deep,
For the sky and the sea shall have past away!

Humphreys & Stockton,

ARE now receiving and opening in Statesville at the corner house South West of the Court-House, well known as James Irwin's old stand; and at their old stand a general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

comprising almost every article in the dry Good line, a large supply of
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Saddlery, Hardware, and
Cutlery, Chim Glass and Queens ware, Stone
Ware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

4000 lbs. Coffee,
4 Hogheads Brown Sugar,
100 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
6 Boxes Bunch Raisins,
2 Boxes Almonds,
3 Boxes Chocolate,
Best Imperial & Young Hyson
Tea,
Cheese, Copras and Nails assort-
ed, &c. &c. &c.

The citizens of Iredell and the adjoining
counties, are invited to call and examine their
assortment, as every inducement in the way of
variety, and extreme lowness of price will be
presented to them. They hope by close atten-
tion to business to merit a continuance of that
patronage for which they feel so much indebted
to a liberal and discerning community.
Statesville, Oct. 15, 1830. 343

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the
public that he will carry on the
Cabinet Making Business,
in the House formerly occupied by Thomas
Bolton, as a Tavern: The house is on Main
Street a few doors east of the Court-House,
where he will carry on the above business more
extensively than ever was done in this place.
The materials shall be of the first quality, and
the work executed in a durable, fashionable
and elegant style; and his prices shall be
moderate to correspond with the times.
Orders from a distance, for
Sideboards; Bureaus;
Dining, Breakfast, Card and
Ladies working Tables;
Secretaries, and working Desks;
Candle Stands, Wash Stands,
Bed-stands, &c.

Will be executed on short notice, and strictly in
accordance with directions.
The subscriber solicits the patronage of the
public, and hopes he will merit it.
HORATIO WOODSON.
July 14th, 1830. 338f

Taken Up and Committed,

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on the 17th
instant, a Negro boy who says his name is
John, and belongs to Archy Cowhoun of Gran-
ville county, N. Carolina, and left his master
some time in May last, in the State of Georgia.
Said boy is about 22 or 23 years old, common
size, dark complexion, 5 feet 7 inches high,
speaks quick when spoken to. The owner is
requested to come forward, prove property, pay
charges and take him away.
F. SLATER, 32f.
Salisbury, 17th, Sept. 1830. 378f

BLANK DEEDS,

Of every description, neatly printed, and
kept constantly for sale at this office.
BLANK WARRANTS,
FOR SINE AT THIS OFFICE.

Wholesale and Retail STORE,

AT CHERAW, S. C.

J. SCOTT & A. W. BRANDON,
HAVE formed a Partnership for the pur-
pose of MERCHANDISING, buying
COTTON and other Staple Commodities of the
country. Their assortment of Merchandise
will consist of

GROCERIES

of every description, on a large scale, so that
Merchants from any part of the country con-
venient, can be supplied with any article of Mer-
chandise which they may wish to buy, or order.
In the Grocery line—such as

Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Tea,
Spirits foreign & Domestic,
Molasses, Bagging, Roping,
Fish, Hats, Shoes, Saddles,
&c. &c. &c.

in the Hardware line—such articles as
Mill-Saws, Grosscut-Saws,
Anvils, Vices, Hoes, Chains,
Iron, Steel, Nails, Hammer
with every other article that can be mentioned,
in addition to which they have a very extensive
assortment of

DRY GOODS,

handsomely selected, all of which they pledge
themselves to sell upon very accommodating
terms, either at Wholesale or Retail.
SCOTT & BRANDON.
Cheraw, October 13th, 1830.

TIN PLATE Workman

WANTED,
CONSTANT Employment and good wages
will be given to a first rate

TIN PLATE Workman

of steady and industrious habits, one who is
accustomed to work on Tinner's Machines.
DANIEL H. CRESS.
Salisbury, October, 1830. 414f

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing
one hundred NEGROES, for which they
will pay a liberal price in cash. Application
may be made, either by letter or in person, to
JOSHUA HUIE in MORGANTON, or JAMES HUIE
in SALISBURY: who will be ready at all times
to accommodate those who may wish to ex-
change Negro property for cash.

JAMES HUIE,
JOSHUA HUIE.
June 23d, 1830. 25

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and
the public generally, that he has removed
his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by
Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by
Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop, on
Main Street, the west side, a few doors from the
Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where
he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the newest fashions, and on the shortest
notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of
Clothing in the first rate style, having in his
employ six or seven first rate workmen, which
enables him to do work on the shortest notice.
All kinds of Cutting Out of Garments will be
done on very moderate terms.
All orders from a distance for work, will be
most faithfully executed, according to directions,
and within the shortest possible time.
P. S. He has just received the latest fashions
from Philadelphia and New-York; which will
enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the
most approved style. 15
Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

Medical College

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Lectures of this Institution will be re-
sumed the second Monday in November,
and continue until March.
Anatomy, John E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery, James Ramsay, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, S. Henry
Dickson, M. D.
Materia Medica, Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Midwifery, and the diseases of Women and
Children, Thos. G. Prieau, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, Edmund Ravenel,
M. D.
Pathological and Surgical Anatomy, John
agner, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, John Wagner, M. D.
HENRY R. FROST, Dean.
August 28d, 1830. 1044

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citi-
zens of Davidson, and the adjacent coun-
ties, that he continues to carry on, at his shop
in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON
GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United
States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all
others, by those who have tried them; and
have found a ready sale throughout a large ex-
tent of country. His prices shall be as reason-
able as at any other shop in the Southern
country.
All orders will be promptly attended to, and
Gins finished in the shortest possible time.
Repairing of Gins will be done on the short-
est notice, and in the most substantial manner,
by the public's humble servant.
HENRY A. CLINGAMON.
Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 21

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at
the Wagon Yard, where every con-
venience is provided for Man and Horse, to make
them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25
cents a day and night, for the privilege of the
Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and
shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocers
and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confection-
ary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers,
in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable
style.—Fayetteville April, 1st 1829. 11

Writing & Wrapping Paper,

MANUFACTURED at the Salem Paper-mill,
for sale, on moderate terms, at this office.
Jan., 1830. 21

New Goods.

ALEXANDER & COWAN, beg leave to in-
form their friends and the public in gen-
eral that they are now receiving and opening at
their Store in Statesville, (the Store formerly
occupied by Messrs. Shepherd & Simmonds) a
general assortment of

Fresh and Seasonable Goods,

consisting of almost every article usually kept
in Stores, which were selected with great care,
by W. F. Cowan of the above firm, and pur-
chased for Cash, from the latest importations in
New-York, Philadelphia and New-Ark; all of
which they are determined to sell as low for
Cash as goods of the same quality can be pur-
chased any where in this section of the State.
Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and
examine, hear prices and judge for themselves.
Cotton and other merchantable produce taken
in exchange.

They would also, respectfully present their
sincere thanks to their friends and the public for
the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore
received of them and hope by close at-
tention, candid and fair dealing, to merit a
continuance of the same.

ALEXANDER & COWAN.

N. B. Those owing the late firm of W. F.
Cowan & Co. will please call and settle the
same by cash or note, in order that they may be
enabled to close that concern. A. & C.
Sept 7th, 1830. 6m60

EBENEZER DICKSON,

Boot and Shoe Maker!

EBENEZER DICKSON re-
spectfully informs the in-
habitants of Salisbury, and the
neighborhood generally, that he
has purchased out the Shoe mak-
ers' shop owned by Thomas Mull, Jr. and that
he will carry on the business as usual in the
same house, where he will be glad to accommo-
date the old customers and such others as may
choose to call on him. His work shall be eleg-
antly and substantially executed. His materials
are of the first order, and his workmen the very
best that can be procured any where. His
work shall not be excelled by any for neatness
and durability.

He keeps shoes of all sizes and qualities on
hand where strangers passing thro' who may
wish to be supplied with shoes, boots, &c. can
procure them as cheap as they can be pur-
chased in this section of the country.

He has sent on by Mr. Geo. W. Brown, mer-
chant of this place for a supply of Northern
soal leather of the first quality. 351f
Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1830.

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber has opened a shop in the
above line of business, first door above
Mr. Jones's Tavern, and formerly occupied by
Peter Krieger, as a shoe shop; where he is pre-
pared to furnish the surrounding country with
all kinds of furniture in the above line, such as

Sideboards, Secretaries,
Bureaus, Corner Cupboards,
Breakfast & Dinner Tables,
Ladies Cribs, &c. &c.

He has in his employ two or three first rate
workmen, and the best of timber, selected by
himself. The subscriber hopes by due attention
to business, to receive that share of patronage
which merit deserves. 271f
WILLIAM R. HUGHES.
July 12th, 1830.

A Steel Grey Overcoat Lost!

A Steel Grey Overcoat belonging to the sub-
scriber was left in Charlotte or on the road
between this and Charlotte. Any person who
can give any information relative to it, or who
may have it in their possession will please ad-
dress a note to Jas. B. Hampton of this place
who will send for it. 36 PHILLO WHITE.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Morgan-

Alexander John	Hennisee John
Amos, Servant of Doct.	King Roswell
R. W. Thomas	L
Brown John 3	Leinback Louis
Hallow C John	Lavender H Wm.
Barber Thos	M
Barnhart John	Moon Fredrick
D	Murphy William
Dyson William	McWraith P. Jos.
Dean William	Morris John 2
E	Moody Charles
Epley John	P
Fox John	Patton James
Fox Austin	Pottat John
Haywood Charity	R
Hue Josiah 2	Richards William
Hardrick Berry	S
343	Speakes Benjamin
	Swann B. John
	Sorrels William
	Singleton S. Thos.
	R. C. FEARSON, P. M.

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

APRIL TERM, 1830.

ELISHA JONES, Adm'r. of Benjamin Jones,
decd. vs. Philip Jones, Benjamin Jones,
Elizabeth Osborn, Nancy Jones, Elias Richards,
Sarah Richards, Daniel Richards, Rachael Rich-
ards, Wm. Osborne, Philip Jones, John Jones,
—Hainey and Caty his wife and the heirs
at law of James Jones: Petition for sale of land.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that
—Hainey and Caty his wife, John Jones and
the heirs at law of James Jones are not in-
habitants of this State: It is therefore ordered
that publication be made six weeks in the Wes-
tern Carolinian, requiring the said John Jones,
—Hainey and Caty his wife and the heirs
at law of James Jones, to be and appear before
the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and
Quarter Sessions, to be held for Davidson
County, at the Court-House in Lexington, on
the 2nd Monday of November next, then and
there to answer, otherwise it will be taken pro
confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness,
David Mock, clerk of said Court at Office, the
2nd Monday of August, 1830. 643
DAVID MOCK, Ckr.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.

New Fashionable & Cheap GOODS.

MICHAEL BROWN

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his
friends, customers, and the public in gen-
eral, that he is now opening, at his old stand in
Salisbury, an elegant assortment of

New, Fashionable, & Cheap Goods,

direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New-
York, and selected by himself, from the latest im-
portations for the Spring of 1830: Which he
offers as low as any Goods of the same quality
can be bought in this market. His assortment
comprises every article usually kept in Stores.
Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and
judge for themselves. 18
Salisbury, May 7th, 1830.

Hampton & Palmer,



HAVE formed a copart-
nership, as Watch
and Clock Makers, Silvers-
miths and Jewellers, for
the purpose of carrying on
the business, in all its va-
rious branches, in the town
of Salisbury. They occu-
py the New Shop, built by James B. Hampton,
adjoining his dwelling—on Shine street, 6 or 7
doors south of the Court House.

They will carefully Repair all kinds of Watch-
es, Clocks, and Time-Pieces, and warrant them
to perform well: And are prepared to manufac-
ture, and will keep on hand for sale, all descrip-
tions of Silver Ware, such as Spoons, Ladles,
Sugar Tongs, &c. Work sent from a distance
will be promptly executed, and safely returned
according to directions.

A good assortment of JEWELRY will be kept
constantly on hand, and sold low for cash.
JAMES B. HAMPTON,
JOHN C. PALMER.
Salisbury, April 24, 1830. 17

James B. Hampton tenders his grateful ac-
knowledgments to the public, for the liberal
patronage hitherto extended to himself individ-
ually, and respectfully asks a continuance of it
to the firm of which he is a partner. N. B.
Those indebted to him, are earnestly desired to
liquidate their accounts as soon as possible; as
his new arrangement makes it necessary old
scores should be settled up.

No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and
A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands
of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would
advise those interested, to call on him before ten
days before May Court. A. TORRENCE.
April 17th, 1830. 18

Notice.

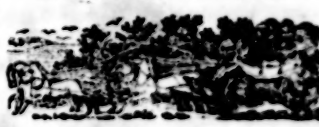
THE subscribers having qualified as Execu-
tors of the last Will and Testament of James
Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Da-
vidson county Court 1830, hereby give notice to
all persons having claims, debts, dues, or de-
mands against said estate, to present them for
payment, duly authenticated within the time
prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed
in bar of their recovery.

JAMES WISEMAN, } Exrs
SAM'L HARGRAVE, }
August 13th, 1830. 33f

All persons indebted to said Estate are re-
quested to come forward and make payment, as
no indulgence can be given.

A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.



STAGE FARE, 25c.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs
twice a week, and goes through in two
days, each way. The accommodation is good.
Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to
Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury,
will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and
most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Pas-
sengers who are travelling from Salisbury North,
will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and
Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and
most expeditious route that can be travelled to
the North, by two days. A passenger who
travels this route from Salisbury, by the way of
Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City,
will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights
out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep
first rate Mail Coaches and good gentle horses
and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare
no pains in trying to render those who patronize
him, comfortable, and safe through his route.
Passengers who are unacquainted with this
route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E.
P. Quion's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William
H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wed-
nesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. and arrive in
Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, at 7 P. M.
and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and
Saturday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Salisbury
every Thursday and Sunday at 7 P. M.
GEORGE WILLIAMS, Contractor.
June 14th, 1830. 25f

Public Sale!

THE subscriber, being desirous of removing
to the West, will sell, on Thursday
the 11th day of November next, at public sale,
at his plantation seven miles West of Salisbury,
on the Wilkesborough road, all his crop of corn,
being about

Six or Seven Hundred Bushels.

Also, his Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c.; a
good Yoke of Oxen and a good cart; all his
Household and Kitchen furniture, Farming
Utensils, &c. Terms made known on the day of
Sale.
Oct. 26th, 1830. 243
ABNER HALL.

N. B. All those indebted to me would do
well to come forward on or before the 11th
November next, and make payment; And all
having papers in my hands for collection will
please call and get them; if they are not taken
out of my hands before I leave here they will be
left with John or Anderson Hall. A. H.

Bags Wanted.

A liberal price will be given, in cash, for clean
linen and cotton Bags. Apply to
J. H. DE CARTERET.
Salisbury, August 14th, 1830.

J. HURPHY,

Is now receiving and opening a large and
valuable assortment of

GOODS.

selected in all seasons of the year, with
patterns of the latest importations, from
London and New York, and brought to this
place for sale. Purchasers and the public are in-
vited to call and examine the assortment. As
inducement in the way of variety, and ex-
treme lowness of price will be presented to them.

J. M. Hurphy has been appointed
guardian of the estate of a certain
deceased person, and is now in possession of
all the property of said estate, and is desirous
of selling the same at a public sale, to be held
at a certain place, on a certain day, and at a
certain hour, and he hereby gives notice to all
persons interested in the same, to attend at
said sale, and to make their objections, if any
they have, to the sale, at said place, on said
day, and at said hour. J. M. HURPHY.
Salisbury, Sept. 24, 1830.

A New Dwelling,

In the Town of Salisbury, for

sale, the property is planning
and is now ready for sale. It is a
new and elegant dwelling, and is
situated in a healthy and desirable
location. The house is built of brick
and is finished with the latest
improvements. It has a large
parlor, a dining room, a kitchen,
and several bedrooms. The house
is surrounded by a large lot of
land, and is very convenient for
business. The price is very low,
and the house is a great bargain.
For more information, call on
David J. Condit, Agent, or on
David J. Condit, Attorney at Law.
Salisbury, Sept. 24, 1830.

Great Bargains in Land

For sale, a large tract of land
in the State of North Carolina,
containing about 1000 acres. The
land is very fertile, and is well
suited for planting cotton. The
price is very low, and the land
is a great bargain. For more
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